

# The CONFERENCE BULLETIN

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ELIZABETH WISNER

*Our President, 1943-1944*

## THE CONFERENCE BULLETIN

OF THE

National Conference of Social Work  
82 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio

**President:** Elizabeth Wisner, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**Treasurer:** Arch Mandel, New York City.

**General Secretary and Editor of the Bulletin:**

Howard R. Knight, Columbus, Ohio

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JULY, 1943

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## Committee on Time and Place

THE Committee on Time and Place was scheduled to meet at the Cleveland Regional Meeting. The cancellation of the meeting made it impossible. At the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee, Clinton W. Areson, Industry, New York, the Committee voted by mail to instruct the chairman to report to the Executive Committee that it was their recommendation that the question of time and place of the 1944 meeting of the Conference be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee for later decision and with power.

At a meeting held in June, the Executive Committee voted to hold in abeyance until its fall meeting, which will be held late in September or early October, any definite decision as to the 1944 meeting. They did agree that some kind of a meeting should be held if at all possible.

## RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP

Your Conference faces one of the most difficult years in its history and its greatest opportunity for service to social work. It will give that service.

It must rely on the support and cooperation of its members to make that service effective. Can you be counted on?

# The Crucial Year — 1944

ELIZABETH WISNER

FOR nearly seventy years the National Conference of Social Work has met without interruption during periods of prosperity, war and depression. The annual meeting has served as a forum for the discussion of many important issues and has been the springboard of widespread social welfare planning. For 1943, the regional conferences offered a satisfactory solution to the war time situation, but the cancellation of the Cleveland meeting is a sharp reminder that the year 1944 may be one of even greater uncertainties.

For more than a decade now, during the depression and pre-war periods, each year has seemed a critical one to members of the Conference, and the presidential addresses and many Conference papers have reflected the growing crises of our time. Certainly, there is little hope that 1944 or any other war year will prove less crucial or that the cessation of hostilities will immediately bring the kind of peace we all so earnestly desire. Many Conference members will remember only too well the years of reaction and frustration which followed World War I—years in which even very moderate proposals for needed social legislation were met with disinterest and often apathy. Therefore, it is with fewer illusions but with a feeling of greater urgency that social workers face war time needs which clearly cannot be divorced from post-war planning and peace. Already, we accept the truism that war only heightens old problems while accelerating social and economic changes.

The abolition of child labor, the status of minority groups, the financing of private social work, social security and the prevention of mass unemployment, the effective use of our case work, group work and other community services, these and many other issues have long been the concern of

## OUR PRESIDENT

OUR newly elected President for the 1943-44 term, Elizabeth Wisner, is the W. I. Irby Professor of Public Welfare Administration and Dean of the Tulane University School of Social Work.

Here are some of the highlights of her outstanding career:

## EDUCATION

Newcomb College (Tulane University), B.A. 1914  
Simmons College, School of Social Work, M.S. 1922

University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration, Ph.D. 1929

## EXPERIENCE

Home Service, After Care Department, Gulf Division (New Orleans), and later the Southern Division (Atlanta), of the American Red Cross. 1918-23 (except for year 1921-22)

National Headquarters, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. 1923-26. Director of the Hospital Social Service.

Tulane University, School of Social Work. Assistant Professor, 1927-32. Dean, 1932-

## OFFICES

Member, Louisiana Children's Code Committee. 1930-33

President, American Association of Medical Social Workers. 1931-32

President, American Association of Schools of Social Work. 1935-37

President, Louisiana State Conference of Social Welfare. 1938-39

Member, Senate Advisory Council on Social Security. 1936-37

Member, Committee on Training and Personnel to the Division of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, and the United States Children's Bureau. 1936.

Member, Executive Committee, American Association of Social Workers. 1931-34; 1940-42.

Member, Orleans Parish Board of Public Welfare. 1940.

## AUTHOR

Public Welfare Administration in Louisiana. University of Chicago Press. 1929

Conference members. In retrospect, many of our proposals appear timid in the face of our broader horizon today, but it is to the credit of the Conference and the many associate groups that year in and year out such issues were brought before the American public. With World War II, we witness the attempts to tear down legislation for the protection of children in industry, the rise in inter-racial tension and the denial to the Negro of a fair participation in the war effort. The vast problems incident to the relocation of our Japanese citizens are new and unprecedented. The spectre of widespread unemployment following the war haunts many groups, for the new prosperity has not wiped out the memories of the 1930's.

The press comment afforded the report, "Security, Work and Relief Policies," issued by the National Resources Planning Board, whether or not one agrees with all of its recommendations, is disheartening in contrast to the more favorable interest shown by the British press in the Beveridge report. Where the President has been free to move as in the question of foreign relief and rehabilitation, there appears to be more planning and leadership than in respect to domestic issues. Perhaps, because we face an election year in the midst of a world-wide catastrophe, the failure of our Congressional leaders to come to grips with these issues makes for undue pessimism. In any event, it is in the nature of social workers and those connected with social legislation and our health and welfare services to hold fast to gains that have been

made and to assume that in the United States democratic ends can and must be achieved.

For 1944, the old and new problems traditionally of interest to Conference members loom very large indeed. What effective channels for the discussion of these can



be provided in view of the war is as yet undecided. Certainly the National Conference of Social Work deserves and will continue to elicit the interest and financial support of its widespread constituency. Discussion and debate of national and international welfare problems must go on, and ways must be found whereby Conference members can make their special contributions. It is our hope and expectation that in spite of the war the National Conference of Social Work will continue to be the channel through which this expression becomes articulate.

## The Report of the Appraisal Committee

**T**HIS year because the Conference was divided into three regional meetings, it was necessary to have a somewhat larger Appraisal Committee, serving under one Chairman, so that all meetings could be covered. The Appraisal Committee was composed of: for **New York**: Roy M. Cushman, Boston, Massachusetts, Vice-Chairman, Gertrude M. Dubinsky, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; B. Ethelda Mullen, Wilmington, Delaware; Marion F. Frost, Richmond, Virginia and Edith Yeomans, Hartford, Connecticut. For **St. Louis**: Marian Lowe, Kansas City, Kansas, Vice-Chairman, Eva Smill, New Orleans, Louisiana, Mrs. Arthur B. McGlothlan, St. Joseph, Missouri; Grace Powers, East St. Louis, Illinois. Florence E. Sharrot, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Fred C. Williams, Lincoln, Nebraska. For **Cleveland**: Lillian H. Adler, Chicago, Illinois, Lucia J. Bing, Columbus, Ohio, Katherine M. Chandler, Highland Park, Michigan, Jane G. Fisher, Dayton, Ohio and Geraldine B. Graham, Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Leonard Mayo, Cleveland, Ohio served as Chairman. Obviously the Cleveland Committee did not function. Following is the combined report of the New York and St. Louis Committees.

### 1. Attitude Toward the Regional Conference Idea.

A number of people have expressed interest in the continuance of the regional conference plan, although there was no clear-cut mandate to go ahead with it without further polling of Conference members. This is illustrated by a quotation from a letter from one of the members of the Committee. "The weight of opinion seems definitely in favor of the use of regional meetings as a war time expediency but against them as the regular form of the Conference. One person I have consulted expresses it this way, 'While the regional plan is, of course, necessary at this time, and has the advantage of insuring a group with common problems and interests, I feel that the 'lift' of a National Conference is somewhat lost. There is something very enlivening about meeting people from all over America and hearing their ideas and plans.' Here is a rather different opinion. 'Certainly the regional meetings are large enough and seem to furnish enough diversity of opinion for Conference purposes. I would think it would be quite worthwhile to try out a plan of regional meetings for two or

three years and then have one national meeting. For a number of years I have thought that the National meeting was held too often.'"

### 2. Physical Arrangements of the Conference.

With the exception of a few questions raised as to the suitability of New York City for a conference, nothing but commendation was expressed in regard to location, physical arrangements, scheduling of meetings and so forth.

### 3. Omission of Conference Dinner and Luncheon Meetings.

We would say that enthusiastic approval has been expressed both at these Conferences and at the New Orleans meeting last year in regard to the omission of official Conference luncheon and dinner meetings.

### 4. The Printed Program.

Because the shift-over from one annual meeting to three regional meetings allowed so little time for preparation, the preliminary program did not include the names of the participants in the program. It is the hope of the Committee that it may be possible to make definite plans for next year early enough so that future preliminary programs may be more complete. People in nearby communities may then plan to attend for one day—people who could not get away for any longer time than that.

At the New York meeting, it was felt that the printed program was difficult to use—that a daily schedule in which the programs of the Associate Groups would be combined is essential. (This was corrected in the St. Louis program.)

### 5. Arrangement of the Conference Around Topics Rather Than Separation Into Functional Fields.

On the whole, the comments with respect to this plan as carried out this year seemed to be favorable. Although complete use of the functional breakdown was not recommended, it was felt that a great deal of interflow and interpretation was highly desirable. An illustration of two opposite points of view is expressed by the following quotations: "The disadvantage of arranging a program around topics is that by necessity topics are chosen in accordance with their timeliness rather than their actual importance to the development of thinking in the field." "In these days particularly, the many backgrounds and points of view should converge on one subject of importance to us; separating ourselves into the functional groups where we are most accustomed to discuss matters day by day frustrates the main purpose of the National Conference, which is to get us all together to share ideas on the larger common problems."

### 6. The Program.

It was felt that there should be further clearance with respect to the programs of the Associate Groups and the National Conference. However, on the whole it was felt that the program planning committees had done an excellent job in gearing the programs to meet the need for discussion of problems vital to all social workers in the present war emergency. Also, that the Conference program presented a challenge to all fields of social work to find their place in meeting present new needs and to plan for their participation in the post war period. The fact that the programs of the morning and afternoon were arranged so that people were able to attend some meetings of interest to them although not directly connected with their own field was appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

LEONARD W. MAYO, Chairman.

# A Message from the Retiring President

FRED K. HOEHLER

THE hard working Secretary of the National Conference has done me the courtesy to ask that I present a brief review of the year in my capacity as retiring President. He could have been entirely frank and asked me to give my impressions of the National Conference as an absentee President, and my reply would have been that while I was busy and had lots of other things to think about I was filled with regret that I could not at least spend three or four days each conference week with those who were meeting in the two conferences of March and April.

My attempt to be represented on the opening night of the New York Conference over a radio broadcast was impossible because, while you were meeting in New York City, I was in Tunisia preparing for a relief program which later was carried on with the stricken people of that area. When I returned to my office Thursday afternoon, March 11, I was rushed to the broadcasting station and, with very little preparation, tried a five minute speech. I felt sure there was much static interfering and I can say with even more certainty that I was nervous and very anxious that what I had to say would be useful to the members of the Conference. The end result certainly did not do justice to the subject of my comments, which was intended to cover some of the work which we were planning and that which we were already doing for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation in North Africa.

That work covered some intensive social services as we worked with displaced people—the refugees who had been in internment camps or would find their way from war-ridden Europe to the cities of North Africa. Those who had been in internment camps were gradually being released during the periods over which you held your conferences. Finally by June 15 they were all released from the camps and were at work for the British Army, the American Army, and with civilian services. In order to make their transfer from camp life to normal employment possible, our office had funds supplied by private agencies which were available to the individuals as they were released. We also furnished them with clothing. In cases where employment was impossible because of physical disabilities, we provided full care in homes or in institutions. For a large group of nearly 100 we helped establish a colony. This colony, which served primarily the disabled Spanish Republican refugees, became virtually self-supporting when the group established their own market garden and made sandals which sold in the country which was to a large extent devoid of footwear.

Our operations in Tunisia did not involve much charitable relief. We found that people were more than willing to help themselves and that there was some food available, all of which was extremely fortunate. However, we did take care of people who were refugees from the bombed-out or stricken sections where the war had taken its toll of property and people. These refugees came into the city of Tunis and our staff served them through the distribution of food and clothing. For the most part, however, the food and clothing distrib-

uted to the population throughout the area was sold through what we called relief stores. The relief stores provided goods at cost and served Europeans—French, Italians, and others—as well as the Arabs. 84,000 people visited our stores which were conducted in various places at different times. In a two weeks period we held 30 such stores.

Most of the work was done under our general guidance and direction, but the actual service was carried out by people who represented French social agencies or governments. This was true of the stores where we had small teams of Americans or British supervising the stores, but the actual sales and management was in the hands of the French or the Arabs themselves.

Specifically, the milk distribution program—which served over 200,000 children a day, the milk coming from the United States and Great Britain—was under the general direction of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations as a part of the North African Economic Board and was supervised by the Red Cross. The actual distribution was carried on by the French and Arab agencies, such as schools, hospitals, clinics, and playgrounds. The local governments paid the cost of providing the heat and other incidental services related to this distribution.

And so it went. We learned that the best way to serve people was to help them serve themselves, and the best possible resources were those which we could find locally.

It was a great disappointment to me that it became impossible, because of transportation restrictions, to hold the conference at Cleveland. From all the reports which I had in North Africa and those which have come to me since my return to this country, I am certain that the Cleveland conference would have made a much greater contribution than those two very useful conferences in New York and St. Louis. The regional conference idea has been tried out under very difficult circumstances, and while I was not an observer, the best information I can get points to this experiment being useful, and it may lead the way to a future plan where, on alternate years, the Conference may have its regional meetings and by this process give wider participation and greater service to social workers and social work in the United States.

The tragedies which have occurred throughout the world this year included those suffered by social work in the loss of Bill Hodson and Dave Adie. Two of the outstanding leaders in the public field also made their major contribution to social work in the field of private welfare services. As I shall miss each of them personally, I know that social work will suffer because of the loss of their courage, imagination, and wide social vision. These men planned as they worked for an improved program of services which would provide security and independence for all people.

It is good to be back, even though I may stay only for a very short time, and while I am here I shall make the best of my opportunities to find out what has happened in social work and what can be done to strengthen those services which I am convinced are more necessary than ever if we are to support this country not only during the tragic years of war, but during those very uncertain years which will follow the dislocations and adjustments which have been met during these years.



# THE 1943 MEETINGS

THE United States has been at war three times during the lifetime of the National Conference of Social Work. The Spanish American War was of such short duration and affected the basic economy of the country so little that a relatively small part of social work thinking and action was involved. With World War I came changes born of the necessities of the occasion which presented a challenge to the then comparatively new field of social work and resulted in new activities and fundamental improvements in reorganization. World War II involving the whole economic and social life of the country has challenged again the philosophy and skills of social work and is forcing changes in organization and new skills and methods. Against this background the National Conference planned its program for 1942-1943.

Its work was based on the conviction that its main job was to help social work contribute its utmost strength and skill to the winning of the war. This is fundamental. At the same time no small part of the national effort depends on a strong home front. So the problems of every day living, not new, but intensified by the war had to be considered. Whatever the program was it had to be positive, not negative. We must go forward. We cannot crawl into a hole until after the war is over in a futile hope that things will be as they were.

After a most careful, almost prayerful consideration of all the factors involved, including the question as to whether in the light of transportation difficulties any meeting should be attempted, three regional meetings were planned instead of the traditional single conference. Throughout this planning both the spirit and the letter of the directions of the Office of Defense Transportation were followed. A single war program reduced to the most important subjects was built, for all the regional meetings.

The way in which the topics were decided upon—both local and national planning—has already been presented in a previous issue of the Bulletin. The fact that after the most extensive discussion in different sections of the country, there was practically unanimous opinion as to the most important subject is significant. The response by the social workers and lay leaders to this program and its importance was also significant. Nearly five thousand registered at the New York meeting. Of these practically half came for but one day and the great majority were from the metropolitan New York. At St. Louis, nearly two thousand persons registered representing as was to be expected a somewhat larger geographic area.

The telegraphic request of the Office of Defense Transportation to cancel the Cleveland Meeting came as the last minute preparations were being completed. After consultation by telephone with the officers and leaders of the Conference in Cleveland, New York and Washington and discussions with the Office of Defense Transportation, the Cleveland meeting was cancelled. All persons involved in the program of the meeting, associate groups that had been planning meetings, and even everybody who had hotel reservations were notified by wire, airmail or letter immediately. Subsequently we learned in a meeting with an official of the Office of Defense Transportation that the schedule of military movement of both troops and war material given to the O.D.T. by the military authorities at that

time called for the use of a much larger proportion of transportation facilities than had been anticipated.

The cancelling of the Cleveland meeting also made it impossible to hold the usual business meeting of the Conference and the meeting of the administrative Committees, Time and Place, Nominations, Executive and so on. To meet this emergency a meeting of the Executive Committee was called in New York on May 28. The report of the Time and Place Committee as prepared by the chairman, Mr. Clinton Areson, recommended that because of the difficulties involved in planning for a meeting or series of meetings for the spring of 1944 and uncertainties in the situation that the question of the time and place of the next meeting of the Conference be left to the Executive Committee for later decision.

The Executive Committee authorized the chairman of the Committee on Nominations, Miss Rose McHugh to appoint two members of that Committee, Mr. Malcolm Nichols and Miss Clara Kaiser to work with her in the preparation of a tentative slate of candidates and submit it to all the members of the Committee on Nominations, by mail, for approval or otherwise. This group met for three days and carefully went over the several hundred suggestions for candidates that had been received from the Conference membership and prepared a report. All members of the Committee were asked for an expression of opinion on whether one or more than one candidate should be presented for president and the three vice-presidents and their preference among a list of names for presidents and vice-presidents and approval or further recommendations for the officers and members of the committees for which nominations had been made. When the replies were received there was a definite majority of opinion in each case and this was followed by the chairman. The report as adopted is given elsewhere in this Bulletin. In a few instances additional candidates will be presented in a later issue.

The financial statements as of April 30 were presented. They showed total receipts and balances for the first four months of the fiscal year of \$35,702.13, and expenditures of \$26,770.17, leaving a cash balance in the bank of \$8,931.96. All bills were paid to date. The probable effect of the cancellation of the Cleveland meeting was discussed at length. In all probability the Annual Meeting account will show a small balance when all the accounts are settled. However the loss of new membership income, renewals and attendance fees that go into the general operation account creates a real hazard. The budget was revised by reduction of staff and other economies by about \$3,000. However it will take the loyal support of every member by renewing this year to avoid a deficit. At its fall meeting the Committee will take such action as may be needed when a clearer picture of the situation is available.

Possible plans for 1944 were discussed at great length. It became clear that some form of meeting or meetings or the best possible substitute for a meeting must be held. The decision as to just what form of meeting could not be made until fall and even then alternate plans will in all probability have to be worked out to be used as the war situation develops in the spring. In the meantime the suggestions of the membership and the

Associate Groups will be warmly welcomed. But this is certain, the Conference will go ahead.

In the meantime, the Editorial Committee has held its meeting and the manuscripts for the volume of the 1943 Proceedings have been turned over to the publishers. The publication will be pushed as rapidly as possible under war conditions. It is hoped to have it out by November 1 but printers and bookbinders are having labor and material shortages too and no guarantees can be made.

Coming back to the two regional meetings that were held. We missed the presence of the President, Fred K. Hoehler who was in North Africa as Director of Relief for the Lehman Commission. The Very Reverend Monsignor Bryan J. McEntegart, the first vice-president ably presided at both regional meetings. Tentative arrangements had been made for a radio broadcast from Algiers by Mr. Hoehler to the Conference presumably for the opening session. However, it was not until ten

minutes before the start of the final session that word came through that the broadcast had been made early that morning and a transcript was available. It was given over the loud speaker system as the dramatic finish of the New York Meeting and repeated on the opening night at St. Louis.

From the comments made by the people attending the two meetings it was evident that the Program Committee had done a good job of program building. The sessions were marked by an earnestness of purpose, and a sense of the seriousness of the situation. To give some flavor of the meetings several pages of quotations from various papers are printed.

The Conference has been through a difficult year. The one ahead will be even more difficult. But we still have the conviction that the Conference as a vital part of social work has a real and needed contribution to make to the winning of the war, and it shall be made.

HOWARD R. KNIGHT

## Highlights of Addresses, Regional Meetings

### What Makes Wartime Morale?

*Max Lerner, Professor of Government, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.*

The choice is with us. We have the material at hand—either for an enduring peace or else for a strange interlude between two wars of annihilation. There is something dying in our world, that something is the idea that a democracy has to be weak to remain a democracy, that something is the idea that a democracy has no social responsibility to its people, that something is the idea that a democracy cannot use the techniques that are necessary in order to create full employment, the full utilization of investment in labor and machines.

There is something dying in our world; that something is the idea that a democracy cannot join with other nations to construct an enduring international community. There is something being born in our world, that something is the idea that a democracy can be strong and still remain free; that it can and must assume the responsibility for creating social security and economic opportunity, the idea that freedom to be for the many is more important than freedom to have for the few. There is something being born in our world; that something is the idea of a United Nations which has strength enough to create an international police force, to put down aggression, which understands that the only basis of an enduring peace is a union of peoples, each of whom has a healthy economic and social system.

### The Report of the National Resources Planning Board.

*Eveline Burns, Chief, Economic Security and Health Section, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.*

For the vast majority of our people freedom from want must and should be attained through participating in production. As we say in the **security report** "the

great security that the vast majority of people look for is the opportunity to work at decent wages." The major domestic problem confronting post-war America is thus to discover ways and means of doing in peace what we have discovered we can do in war; namely, assure effective employment of all our resources, including labor, and by so doing raise the national income to heights undreamed of in the pre-war era.

The most intelligent attack upon insecurity is to prevent it insofar as we can. Much insecurity is due to ill health. Much is due to the low levels of wages that prevail in certain parts of the country. Some of it arises from the ineffectiveness of our arrangements for putting men in touch with jobs and for seeing that they have acquired the skills and training required by modern industry. If our social security programs are to meet the challenge of the post-war world, we must begin now to examine the social services which have a preventive and constructive character and plan for their expansion where this is needed. Only in this way can we reduce the problem of want to manageable proportions.

### A Recent Review of Inter-Racial Relations.

*Charles P. Browning, Assistant Director of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C.*

Every American of vision realizes that if we are to deny and defy Hitler's boastful claim of racial superiority, all America must stop asserting this claim by word or by deed.

The attitude of many Americans toward the Negro is a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy. Consideration for the Negro today does not rest as it formerly has on the theory of humanity and charity. Today it must rest on the "grass root" basis of American solidarity. The Negro constitutes 10 per cent of the strength, resources and population of the republic. America cannot continue its progress under 90 per cent of its steam. It must have full utilization of its physical resources, man-hours and mental power.

### Youth in War Time.

*Nathan E. Cohen, Director of Program, Jewish Welfare Board, New York City.*

The morale of youth, or willingness to sacrifice, essential to winning the war, cannot be built on the protection of a status quo with the memory and knowledge of the recent depression haunting them, but rather must be tied to a challenging and attractive future. Youth must be confident that we are defending our present freedom as a condition under which they can battle for greater future freedom.

### Some Psychological Effects of the War. (As Seen by a Psychiatrist.)

*Margaret C. L. Gildea, Department of Neuropsychiatry, School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.*

The upheaval of war is indeed a horrible catastrophe to befall a country, but where there is upheaval there is also plasticity. It should be the aim of psychiatrists and all other workers for social welfare to increase their flexibility so that full advantage can be taken of every opportunity to consolidate gains in scope and techniques for the advancement of our democratic society.

### Counseling in a Day Care Center.

*Callman Rawley, Case Supervisor, Jewish Social Service Bureau, St. Louis, Missouri.*

Where a child is entrusted to the care of a social agency the social service relationship to the parents cannot be so much of a take-it-or-leave-it sort of thing . . . It is too much to expect of the nursery, just as it is too much to expect of a child guidance clinic to cure a child without also working with the parents.

### The Role of Social Agencies in the Total Mobilization of Manpower. From the Viewpoint of Industry.

*J. Wesley McAfee, President, Union Electric Company, St. Louis, Missouri.*

The business man and the social worker, in order to cooperate, should approach each other with a full understanding of the respective obligations and outlook of the other. The business man must bear in mind that most advancement comes from those who look ahead beyond that which is determined presently to be practicable. The social worker must be conscious of the fact that when we strive for a better world, we must exercise sufficient practical judgment to maintain the one we have.

### The Organization of Community Forces for the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency in Wartime. The Situation in the U. S.

*Elsa Castendyck, Director, Social Service Division, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.*

Now social scientists and social workers are given an opportunity to observe the effect of the social pathology of wartime on children and youth and from the knowledge thus gained to lay the foundations for positive social health in the post-war period.

(We are) challenged to redeem our failure to interpret and to achieve recognition and acceptance of the factors that cause delinquency. Although students of human conduct agree that all behavior is a response to inner urges and external pressures and that delinquency, which is but one aspect of behavior, has its roots in emotional maladjustments that are fostered and intensified by environmental handicaps, this concept has not gained general acceptance on the part of the public able to understand it . . . It is unnecessary to point out that millions of dollars are expended on corrective measures such as courts, reformatories, and prisons, whereas comparatively meager sums are available for the work of prevention. Taxpayers, public officials, courts, and citizenry in general have known for years that delinquency could be reduced if the opportunities for decent standards of individual and community life were made available to all, but that society, knowing these facts, has chosen a different set of values. Perhaps this is true. If society has deliberately so chosen, it is imperative that we recognize the fact and set in motion the necessary forces to correct this attitude.

### The Potential Contribution of Social Work to Post War Reconstruction in the War Devastated Countries. What Will the Job Be?

*Hugh R. Jackson, Special Assistant to Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

Our problem is one of helping these people to help themselves and though immediate palliative relief in huge quantities will be required, we shall need to go beyond this in our efforts if these peoples are to be reestablished as participants in a peaceful and stable society of nations. We must extend to them our aid and our support in the rehabilitation of their economic and social life. This we shall have to do, not only from the point of view of making it possible to reduce the expenditure of huge sums of our funds for the relief of the stricken parts of the world, but also from the point of view of our long-range self interest. We are learning the bitter truth at the cost of the lives of thousands of American boys that we cannot live in comfort and security in a world of poverty and instability. And so, if we are to build our lives in this nation when this is over on a basis of prosperity and of freedom from this terrible debacle of fighting and of death, it is imperative for us that we help to reestablish the economic and the social, as well as the political freedom of the oppressed peoples of this earth.



### Needed Changes and Expansion of Social Security.

*Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.*

Possibly there are some who still believe that there is a basic conflict between the idea of individual liberty and social security. You will recall that some people used to say that we must choose between liberty and security but that we cannot have both. They used to point out that a convict has security but not liberty and felt that such an illustration proved their point.

Such a concept of what is meant by social security is of course the exact opposite of its true significance. It is of course true that we can furnish an individual security in the sense of providing for his animal wants and deprive him of his personal liberty, but social security, if it means anything, means that we make it possible for the individual to provide for his own wants in his own way.

Thus, the concept of social security not only is not in conflict with the concept of liberty but it is synonymous with the concept of liberty because it makes liberty a positive and not a negative thing. Liberty means far more than freedom to starve. It means real opportunity to make the fullest use of one's capacities.

There are some who fear that social security will destroy individual initiative and thrift and enterprise. There are some who believe that providing a minimum basic security for the people of this country will merely encourage them to rely upon the Government instead of upon themselves. I submit that such fears arise out of a basic lack of confidence in democracy and the common man. I believe that assuring people a minimum of subsistence will encourage them to strive for something still better for themselves and their families. I do not believe that we can expect the helpless and the hopeless to practice the prized virtues of independence.

This nation should emerge from this war a richer nation not only materially but spiritually. We have learned how to provide full employment. We have learned how to increase our production tremendously. We have learned lessons of cooperation the hard way. Our future problem is not a problem of resources but of unity of purpose.

### The Mobilization of Manpower.

*Alvin Roseman, Assistant to Deputy Chairman, War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.*

It took no incentive beyond that of a job at decent wages to bring into war production some six million unemployed men and women. This should refute those who have complained over the past ten years that our public assistance and work relief programs were destroying the character of the American people.

### Children in Wartime.

*Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.*

As our confidence in winning the war becomes strengthened, our thoughts turn to the plans which must be in the making if we are not to be unprepared for the cessation of hostilities. Certain questions of great moment force themselves upon our attention. In the period of demobilization of armies and war plants, what prob-

lems will confront children and youth, and what special safeguards will be needed during this transitional period? To what extent, and by what means, can full employment be maintained and family income be stabilized on a level that will provide the material basis for child health, security, and growth? What community services will be necessary for health supervision and medical care, education, recreation and leisure-time pursuits, and individual and social guidance? How can these services be made accessible to all in need of them? How can we relate planning and services for children and youth to planning and services for other age groups? How can youth in time of peace develop the sense of being wanted and needed for causes transcending personal considerations such as they have experienced in time of war? How can commitment to social ends be balanced with striving for the full development and expression of the individual and his relationships to near and close associates? How can children be helped, through the family, the church, the school and other agencies, to develop standards against which to measure individual and social conduct, and the outlook and understanding of citizens not alone of their home city and their own country, but of the world? On the success with which these questions can be answered will rest the fate of civilization in this era of human history.

### The Problems of the Alien in Wartime.

*Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, Philadelphia, Pa.*

I am certain in my own mind, however, that the Government itself can make no greater contribution to our internal strength and unity than by conferring citizenship, as rapidly as possible, upon those who wish it and who, upon closest scrutiny and testing, are entitled to it. There are too many obstacles in the way of any other solution to most of the problems confronting aliens. There are so many states which have laws and regulations excluding aliens from services usually granted to citizens. There are too many states which preclude aliens from operating certain types of business enterprises or practicing in certain professions.

Here in America today we have before us at least some of the problems, the issues, of a post-war world in little. Ethnically, we still have within us the disparate samples of humanity representing most of the earth. Yet at the same time the situation of this vast grouping of foreign-born is peculiarly American. No other nation in modern times has had anything like it, on such a scale; none can offer us a pattern of behavior. For the decisions we make, we can draw no guidance from the experience of any other country. We cannot even foresee completely and to the last horizon the penalties that may eventually grow out of any misstep that we may take now.

Here, then, is something of a test. Our ability to meet and solve these problems now, within our own borders, offers in a very real sense a measure of our ability to lead in the solution of problems that will arise beyond our borders. Of course the situation we have here is not as sharply lined. Probably it is not as difficult. But certainly if we prove unable to exercise the humanity, the understanding, and the good sense necessary to bring our ideals into reality within this field, we shall have cast a serious doubt on our fitness for the role of collaborator in finding a way to lasting peace for the world at large.

### **What We Can Learn from National Experience in Day Care.**

*Leonard W. Mayo, Dean, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.*

If the time comes when industry actually requires the mothers of young children, we shall have to meet that demand. But let us not make the mistake of sending the mothers of young children to work because a community is still indulging in the luxury of discrimination, keeping large pools of workers in reserve or refusing the 48 hour week when it is indicated. If we were asked to make a choice today, for example between a universal 48 hour week and a universal draft of mothers of young children, we would not hesitate a split second.

### **The Role of Social Agencies in the Total Mobilization of Manpower. From the Viewpoint of Social Work.**

*Harry M. Carey, Executive Director, Greater Boston Community Fund, Boston, Mass.*

Mobilization of manpower is something very different from the production of guns and ammunitions. On an assembly line, machine tools turn out each piece of machinery exactly the same as the others and exactly according to specifications. Unfortunately for the Manpower Commission but fortunately for life on this planet, human beings are none of them alike. They all have minds, emotions, nerves. And it is just because social work is based on a recognition of the worth of each individual AND of his differences that it should be able to contribute effectively to the manpower mobilization program.

### **Absenteeism and Turnover.**

*Charles P. Taft, Assistant Director, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Washington, D. C.*

If morale, and recreation, and intelligent educational processes, and personal guidance and service are necessary for men in uniform, even at the front, they are necessary for civilians. They are all people, and it is of the essence of our war effort that we believe in people and their importance. They are more important than the machines they run. You can't do without the machines, but the machines are worthless without men and women of free power behind them.

We have solved the problem of how to deal with machines. But dealing with people is different. We cannot afford to let barriers grow between any groups of our people.

### **The Process of Community Organization in Rural Child Welfare Services.**

*Benjamin Youngdahl, Associate Professor of Social Work, Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.*

Barren indeed are pretty charts of organization if the administrative philosophy doesn't continuously and persistently give emphasis to the end of all of our efforts—

human beings. With an acceptable administrative philosophy our programs will include mechanics but they will constitute only the means to an end.

It is when we get into specific applications of our general principles that we tend to fall down and begin to accumulate fear.

### **Organizing the Community for Health Protection in Wartime.**

*Elin L. Anderson, Director of Health Study, Farm Foundation, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.*

In wartime "health as usual" is not enough.

In our country the sense of community responsibility for the health of the people has deepened with each world war. Total war, especially, has meant that all of us must be physically fit for our responsibilities whether we fight on the battle front or the home front. Responsibility for building an adequate health program rests with the home front. The goal of such a program must be equal opportunity of health and medical care for all the people regardless of race, geography, or economic status. Nothing short of this is enough for a democratic society. Such a program can be achieved only by the united efforts of the whole community—local, state, and national—but sound community organization for it begins at home.

### **The Impact of the War upon Community Welfare Organization. A Summary of National Experience.**

*Joanna C. Colcord, Director, Charity Organization Department, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.*

It may be that a revitalizing of community planning will come about through preserving and modifying the defense council structure. But not, I think because it is governmental—rather in spite of that. Personally, I find it hard to look forward to a time in this country when social planning will be done for the citizens instead of by the citizens.

### **Health Insurance**

*John P. Peters, M.D., School of Medicine, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.*

Whatever the leaders of organized medicine may say, there is a large enough body of idealists among physicians to assure the success of courageous experiments (in systems of insurance and hospitalization) if emphasis is placed on improving the quality, not only increasing the distribution, of medical care.

Systems of medical care supported by prepayment or public subsidy are not philanthropic ventures, but realistic attempts to escape the uncertainties of philanthropy.

If such experiments are to be instituted, the whole control of the medical resources of the country will have to be radically revised. The selection and allocation of medical personnel and facilities must be vested in some

person or body with broad vision and expert knowledge of the whole field of medicine and public health, one that is not interested only in the distribution of practitioners, but who recognize the significance of education and investigation, and is aware of the full social implications of medicine.

### Some Psychological Effects of the War As Seen by a Psychiatrist.

*Nathan W. Ackermann, M.D., Jewish Board of Guardians,  
New York City.*

War ideals have displaced peace time ideals, there is a strong drive to live up to these ideals of heroism, patriotism, and self-sacrifice. The traditional individualistic ideals of peace time are sub-ordinated. The war code sanctions fear, suspicion, and hatred of the enemy. It sanctions killing and destruction of property and provides a righteous basis for such actions. Those individuals who cling to the peace time order of the national group feel a menace to their individual security. The relations of civilian to civilian, and civilian to leader, are patterned in accordance with this war organization. The individual is promised preservation of the nation, of his way of life, security, and a more rewarding future, in return for implicit obedience, devotion, and sacrifice during the war. In such a group situation, it is clear that those attitudes, feelings and impulses which are consonant with the group purpose will be reinforced. Those other individual patterns which are out of accord with the group aims will be suppressed. The average civilian's adaptation to this group organization is of necessity qualified by his perception of his role in it. This means, his perception of the meaning and purpose of the war, and peace aims, his perception of himself in relation to these aims, and his perception of his relationship to the leader and other civilians.

### War's Impact on Family Life as a Whole.

*Marguerite Galloway, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social  
Security Board, Washington, D. C.*

In periods of national stress and strain individual and personal liberties are necessarily curtailed. The freedom of agencies, too, is limited during war. Their freedom to plan programs and to carry out objectives is being determined by the needs of society as a whole and not by the needs of the individual families. It is important also to remember that because this freedom is in direct relation to the needs of the community, its limits are constantly subject to change. How can the agency interpret these changing circumstances so that the freedom of the family is not further limited through its relationship to the agency?

### Children in Wartime.

*Frank J. O'Brien, M.D., Associate Superintendent, Board  
of Education of the City of New York, New York  
City.*

One of the most pernicious characteristics of democratic peoples is perhaps that of complacency. The personal and social needs of individuals are obtained with so little striving, and the deprivations and oppressive

forces are so few that it is very easy for all of us, while we enjoy the fruits of a democracy such as ours, to become less interested, if not entirely disinterested, in our obligations. As a result, there is a tendency to develop a wrong set of values and, thereby, allow to decay or be destroyed the very sources from which the right to human freedom arise.

### The Role of the Social Worker in Civilian Defense.

*Catherine M. Dunn, Office of Defense Health and Welfare  
Services, Washington, D. C.*

A whole new group of people need the services which social workers can provide, but they are economically independent. There is money to buy services and there is little need for financial assistance. Therefore, services must be organized and supplied by many agencies on a new and different basis, and the public including the whole group of civilians now engaged in fighting the home front battle are given the opportunity to avail themselves of social services apart from financial need. We, in this country, have still much to learn from England in the services provided through the welfare field for our production workers.

### Youth in Wartime. An Overview.

*Charles E. Hendry, Director, Research and Statistical Service,  
Boy Scouts of America, New York City.*

A decade of dependence of youth has given way to a decade of dependency on youth. Each stands unique and unparalleled in its human significance. A "lost generation" has been found because it was found needed. Some day we will discover, accept and act on the fact that delinquency like war itself, is a symptom and a symptom only, as a headache is a symptom, and recognize, as Julian Huxley has said with such penetrating insight and conviction, that "the most important fact in the world today is not that we are at war, but that we are in a revolution."

### Meeting the Needs of the Normal Adolescent Girl under Present Day Emotional Strain.

*Dorothea F. Sullivan, Director of Group Work, National  
Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C.*

Adolescence is an unpleasant subject to discuss because it throws such a responsibility upon those who are supposed to be adult. There are few burdens more onerous than that of being a good example, and the chief thing the normal adolescent desires is to imitate her elders. Our own unsureness increases the uncertainty of the adolescent. This insecurity is accentuated in wartime by the mobility of the population, the cracking apart of family life, and the introduction of new measures which may be necessary to the proper conduct of the war. These factors give rise to new confusions and doubts in the adolescent mind, as to whether the old way was a good one, whether ideals are worth the price of sacrifice, and whether a new and better way can be found.



### Organizing the Community for Health Protection in Wartime.

Dean A. Clark, M.D., Chief, Emergency Medical Section,  
U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Any health plan is futile which is not reckoned as a part of the whole community picture. Adequate health protection cannot be organized merely by those technically trained in the health field. All groups must participate. Health planning must include **all** the health needs of **all** the community's people, without regard to rights, privileges, or economic circumstances.

### The Social Aspects of the Treatment of Venereal Disease.

Morris S. Wortman, Department of Sociology, University  
of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

The problems of prostitution, venereal disease, and adequacy of medical services are intimately tied up with our whole economic life. As long as we have a large unemployment problem in peacetime, as long as we do not insure good standards of living for every family and environment within which children can grow and be educated to take a respected place in society and have such a place ready and waiting for them, I do not see how we can avoid completely some form of prostitution and its attendant consequences.

I do not see much hope unless we can come to terms with ourselves on the moral issues. We cannot preach tolerance, and educate people to bring their infections out into the open, and punish them when they do. Only if we separate trying to save bodies and lives from trying to save souls are we going to be able to develop the scientific objectivity necessary to successfully attack and conquer syphilis and gonorrhea.

### The Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Lawrence W. Cramer, Executive Secretary, President's  
Committee on Fair Employment Practice, War Man-  
power Commission, Washington, D. C.

Our enemies in the present war have made it painfully clear that the issues of race and religion and the survival of national states are of the essence in the present struggle. The same passions which are aroused and inflamed in the international conflict lie at the bottom of domestic and internal tensions. They are no less real there than they are internationally. They cannot be dismissed by refusal to recognize their existence. They cannot be made harmless except through statesmanship and moral leadership.

Permanent solution of these domestic tensions can be achieved within the framework of our democratic system only when human and individual rights are made

effective and operative without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. It is the task of leadership to assure this victory at home as well as victory in the international conflict.

### Over-All Post-War Community Planning.

Elwood Street, Director, Richmond Community Fund,  
Richmond, Va.

We cannot think only in terms of physical structure and lay-out of our communities, of public works, and of jobs for all who are capable of holding jobs, vital as are these considerations. They furnish, the floor of the economic life of the community, below which no one should be allowed to fall. Above such a floor, we should erect, however, structures of adequate and satisfactory community life. We must, therefore, think in terms of the total life of our communities; of what we want them to be in terms of adequate living for all and of how to attain these goals.

Leadership in over-all post war community planning should be exercised by an agency which represents no group exclusively, neither government, capital, labor, party, class or creed. This planning body should have no other concern than the welfare of the community broadly conceived; and should have enough prestige to command the support of all responsible agencies and groups in the community.

### Counseling as Social Case Work.

Gordon Hamilton, Professor of Social Work, New York  
School of Social Work, New York City.

Counseling involves a basic social case work process. There is no substitute for knowledge of personality and behavior, of community and no substitute for mastery of the basic disciplines. Only professional knowledge can help workers move from the hand-out level to real skill in helping people. There are life situations which must be recognized in order to be left alone. There are mechanisms called "defenses" which must be understood; there are economic and cultural and biological forces which must be taken into account. Social case work is a discipline which starts from the assumption that all problems are psycho-social that one must understand the relation between the human personality and the economic event in order to help effectively.

The idea of freedom from want is new. The democratic idea that people of every race have a right to participate in their own destiny is not yet realized. The idea that the good life is for everyone is still challenged, and the idea that people can be helped through insight to make more intelligent choices for themselves is perhaps the newest of all. When the public comes to understand that social case work is available for all people and that its main concern is to help people to better integration of their own strengths, better utilization of social resources, deeper insights for self-guidance, the older prejudices will give way and social case work will be able to make its real contribution in the sort of world we are all trying to build.

### Permanent Implications of Current Developments in Volunteer Service.

*Ray Johns, Director of Field Operations, United Service Organizations, New York City.*

Made-work for volunteers destroys self-respect as surely as for people on relief . . . Those who know they are needed, who know they work effectively, are likely to stay by. This war-time service of volunteers should result in an awakened social consciousness and should make available a great body of experienced, "long-pull" volunteers for continued, expanded social services and community activities.

Volunteers and professional workers need to re-think and re-align their relationships.

### Operating the Social Agency under War Conditions. Maintaining Regular Essential Services.

*William T. Kirk, Executive Director, Provident Family and Children's Service, Kansas City, Mo.*

It is inevitable that the community must pay a price socially for our participation in the war effort. It should also be true that that price can be lessened by the intelligent application of our past experience in social work to these many problems which confront us. While I would not intend to suggest that any or all of the problems (here outlined) are solely economic in nature, it is painfully obvious that economic pressures are a large factor in most of them. If we are to establish more stable family patterns upon which these shaken homes can be most quickly reestablished when fighting stops, we must begin to take very practical steps toward supplying a more stable financial structure for family life in America.

Until we have demonstrated our feeling about the importance of children to the future of this nation by a willingness to lay out good hard cash to see that no child into whatever family they may have been born shall be without adequate food, decent housing, health, care and full educational opportunity, we stand in grave danger of national hypocrisy in this respect. I believe that the Beveridge Report in its sections on children's allowances should be required reading for every American social worker, educator, religious leader, or statesman.

### Alien Enemies as a Wartime Minority.

*Edward R. Ennis, Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.*

It is the job of all of us, the Government agencies concerned, private agencies, (such as your own who have a professional interest and a special and expert knowledge of the alien enemy population), and the American people, to exercise a constant vigilance so that a sensible attitude, which we have so far been able to maintain in respect of the alien enemy population, will not be replaced even for a short time or in any field or in any section of the country, by blind national prejudice which would not only divert energies which should be used productively in the war effort, but would cause wrongs to individuals and to groups concerning which as a nation we would have reason to be ashamed when reason was restored with peace.

### Needs of Normal Adolescent Girl in the Strain of the War Period.

*Pearl Case Blough, Secretary, U.S.O. Services for Women and Girls, New York City.*

Unless immediate attention is given by communities to meeting the needs of the adolescent group—both boys and girls—the men and women into whose hands will eventually fall a great deal of the responsibility for rebuilding the world will be poorly equipped to assume that responsibility, if not totally incompetent.

For too long activities and programs have been planned by adults for adolescents and have been the kind that grown-ups have thought young people should have. It is time now to draw boys and girls themselves into the planning, and through careful guidance to make their participation part of their training for democratic living. Allow adolescents to serve on planning committees. Permit them representation on adult policy groups. Share with them the selection of their leaders. Such cooperation will have a two-way educational value—the young people will learn a great deal about values and standards and adults will learn what youth is thinking and wanting today.

Adolescents are extremely idealistic and the wise leader will use that idealism to develop an inner strength and understanding of the contribution that can be made now in this world struggle toward real freedom, and in the future to the rebuilding of the world in which these adolescents will be the leaders. This is the challenge of every community, for adolescents are the future.



## CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

### 1943 - 1944

**B**ECAUSE of the cancellation of the Cleveland Regional Meeting which was the meeting at which the annual business session was to have been held, the following is the first announcement of the results of the mail ballot. The count was made under the direction of Miss Margaret Johnson, Assistant Dean, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Tellers.

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ELIZABETH WISNER  
New Orleans, Louisiana

#### First Vice President

STANLEY P. DAVIES  
New York City

#### Second Vice President

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Portland, Oregon

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**Term expiring 1944:**—Martha A. Chickering, Sacramento, California; Ewan Clague, Washington, D. C.; Evelyn K. Davis, Boston, Massachusetts; Gordon Hamilton, New York City; Wayne McMillen, Chicago, Illinois; Agnes Van Driel, Washington, D. C.; Gertrude Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

**Term expiring 1945:**—Charles J. Birt, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Loula Dunn, Montgomery, Alabama; Martha M. Eliot, M.D., Washington, D. C.; Ruth FitzSimons, Olympia, Washington; Lester B. Granger, New York City; Kenneth L. M. Pray, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; George L. Warren, New York City.

**Term expiring 1946:**—Mildred Arnold, Washington, D. C.; Harry M. Carey, Boston, Massachusetts; Lucy P. Carner, Chicago, Illinois; Elizabeth Cosgrove, Washington, D. C.; Ralph G. Hurlin, New York City; Leonard W. Mayo, Cleveland, Ohio; Frances Taussig, New York City.

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##### Term Expires 1944

H. M. Cassidy, Berkeley, California.  
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##### Term Expires 1945

Clara A. Kaiser, New York City.  
Kenneth W. Miller, Springfield, Illinois.

##### Term Expires 1946

Myron Falk, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.  
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#### Section Chairmen

Section I—Social Case Work  
Gladys Fisher, Albany, New York.  
Section II—Social Group Work  
Joe R. Hoffer, Washington, D. C.  
Section III—Community Organization  
Irene Farnham Conrad, Houston, Texas.  
Section IV—Social Action  
Benjamin E. Youngdahl, St. Louis, Missouri.  
Section V—Public Welfare Administration  
Benjamin Glassberg, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

#### COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

Chairman: Malcolm S. Nichols, Family Welfare Society, Boston, Massachusetts.

##### Committee Members

##### Term Expires 1944

Paul T. Beisser, Children's Aid Society, St. Louis Provident Association, St. Louis, Missouri.  
Sara A. Brown, War Relocation Authority, Amache, Colorado.  
Evelyn P. Johnson, Family Welfare Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
Clara Kaiser, New York School of Social Work, New York City.  
Malcolm S. Nichols, Family Welfare Society, Boston, Massachusetts.  
Rose Porter, Family Service Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Mary C. Raymond, Council of Social Agencies, New Orleans, Louisiana.



**Term Expires 1945**

Florence R. Day, Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Edgar M. Gerlach, Lewisburg Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Frank Hertel, Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Louis E. Hosch, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois.

Ruth E. Lewis, Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Margaret Steel Moss, Dauphin County Board of Assistance, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

**Term Expires 1946**

Ralph Bennett, Family and Children's Bureau, Columbus, Ohio.

Samuel Gerson, Jewish Federation and Jewish Welfare Fund of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri.

Frank Z. Glick, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Anna E. King, Fordham University School of Social Service, New York City.

Robert F. Nelson, Family Welfare Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Ruth Smalley, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Anna D. Ward, Council of Social Agencies, Baltimore, Maryland.

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Marie S. Baber, Ohio Department of Public Welfare, Columbus, Ohio.

Selma J. Sampliner, North End Clinic, Detroit, Michigan.

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Reverend A. T. Jamison, Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood, South Carolina.

Fred R. Johnson, Michigan Children's Aid Society, Detroit, Michigan.

Rhoda Kaufman, Social Planning Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

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**Term Expires 1945**

Vilona P. Cutler, Y.W.C.A., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Agnes S. Donaldson, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Lynn D. Mowat, Los Angeles Community Welfare Federation, Los Angeles, California.

Randel Shake, Marion County Juvenile Court, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Jean Sinnock, Department of Social Work, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

Herbert L. Willett, Jr., Community Chest of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C.

**Term Expires 1946**

William H. Bartlett, Federal Security Agency, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Grace A. Browning, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Norman B. Finch, Council of Social Agencies, Toledo, Ohio.

Albert H. Jewell, Council of Social Agencies, Kansas City, Missouri.

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Claire McCarthy, Community Recreation Association, Richmond, Virginia.

Mary B. Stotsenburg, Community Chest and War Fund, Louisville, Kentucky.

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Chairman: Gladys Fisher, State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, New York.

Vice Chairman: Perry B. Hall, Child and Family Service of Peoria, Peoria, Illinois.

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Elizabeth L. Porter, Family Service Society, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Helaine Todd, Services to the Armed Forces, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

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**Term Expires 1945**

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Gordon Hamilton, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Florence Hollis, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

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#### Term Expires 1946

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Inabel Burns Lindsay, Graduate Division of Social Work, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Lena Parrott, Department of Health and Welfare, Augusta, Maine.

Ethel Verry, Chicago Orphan Asylum, Chicago, Illinois.

Henry L. Zucker, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Chairman: Joe R. Hoffer, Joint Committee on Evacuation, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.

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Margaret Day, Syracuse, New York.

Neva R. Deardorff, Welfare Council of New York City, New York City.

John C. Smith, Jr., Boston Urban League, Boston, Massachusetts.

Harleigh Trecker, Los Angeles, California.

##### Term Expires 1945

Ray Johns, United Service Organizations, New York City.

Alma Elizabeth Johnston, Y.W.C.A., Richmond, Virginia.

Clara A. Kaiser, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Helen Rowe, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Dorothea Spellman, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

##### Term Expires 1946

William H. Bartlett, Federal Security Agency, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Laura M. McKeen, Neighborhood House, Santa Barbara, California.

Helen U. Phillips, Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, Girl Scouts, New York City.

Douglas E. H. Williams, Dunbar Community Association, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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Vice Chairman: Earl N. Parker, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

#### Committee Members

##### Term Expires 1944

Helen M. Alvord, Community Chest and Council, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Isabel P. Kennedy, Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

W. T. McCullough, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wayne McMillen, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Earl N. Parker, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

##### Term Expires 1945

James T. Brunot, Committee on Community Organization, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Washington, D. C.

Ruth FitzSimons, State Department of Social Security, Olympia, Washington.

Lester B. Granger, National Urban League, New York City.

Philip E. Ryan, Insular and Foreign Operations, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, Association of the Junior Leagues of America, New York City.

##### Term Expires 1946

Mrs. Linn Brandenburg, Community Fund, Chicago, Illinois.

Louis W. Horne, Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Virginia Howlett, Association of the Junior Leagues of America, New York City.

Louise Root, Milwaukee County Community Fund and Council of Social Agencies, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

T. Lester Swander, Community Chest and Council of Community Agencies, Corpus Christi, Texas.

### SECTION IV—SOCIAL ACTION

Chairman: Benjamin E. Youngdahl, George Warren Brown Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Vice Chairman: Hertha Kraus, Department of Social Economy, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

#### Committee Members

##### Term Expires 1944

John A. Fitch, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Marion Hathway, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

T. Arnold Hill, Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, New York City.

Sidney Hollander, State Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.

Lea D. Taylor, Chicago Commons, Chicago, Illinois.

#### Term Expires 1945

Ewan Clague, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

Myron Falk, Office of Civilian Defense, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Elizabeth S. Magee, National Consumers League, Cleveland, Ohio.

Josephine Roche, Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Denver, Colorado.

J. Raymond Walsh, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C.

#### Term Expires 1946

Donald S. Howard, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

Major Alvin R. Guyler, Management Control, Army Air Forces Headquarters, AAF, Washington, D. C.

Edward M. Kahn, Atlanta Federation for Jewish Social Service, Atlanta, Georgia.

Robert H. MacRae, Council of Social Agencies, Detroit, Michigan.

George D. Nickel, Director of Social Relations, Personal Finance Company, Los Angeles, California.

### SECTION V—PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: Benjamin Glassberg, Department of Public Assistance, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Vice Chairman: Phyllis Osborn, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Kansas City, Missouri.

#### Committee Members

#### Term Expires 1944

Fay L. Bentley, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Elsa Castendyck, Child Guidance Division, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Ruth Coleman, Court Service Division, Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago, Illinois.

Dorothy C. Kahn, New York City.

Eunice Minton, Florida State Welfare Board, Jacksonville, Florida.

#### Term Expires 1945

Robert E. Bondy, Services to the Armed Forces, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

William W. Burke, School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

E. R. Goudy, Portland, Oregon.

Martha E. Phillips, Public Assistance Division, Social Security Board, Chicago, Illinois.

Louis Towley, Minnesota Division of Social Welfare, St. Paul, Minnesota.

#### Term Expires 1946

Amy B. Edwards, Welfare Field Service, Department of the Provincial Secretary, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

John F. Hall, Washington Children's Home Society, Seattle, Washington.

A. E. Howell, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, Boston, Massachusetts.

J. Milton Patterson, State Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.

James Hoge Ricks, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Richmond, Virginia.

## Nominations for Election, 1944

**A**MONG the emergencies created by the cancellation of the Cleveland Regional Meeting was the impossibility of holding the meeting of the Committee on Nominations. To meet this situation the Executive Committee authorized the Chairman to appoint two members of the committee who with herself were to prepare a report of nominations to be presented to the entire Committee for approval or otherwise. This subcommittee of the Committee on Nominations consisting of Rose McHugh, Washington, D. C., Chairman, Clara Kaiser, New York City and Malcolm Nichols, Boston, Massachusetts, met in New York City, June 10, 11 and 12 and sent the results of their work to the entire membership of the Committee for their approval or suggestions. The following is the report of the Committee on Nominations for election in 1944.

For President: Ellen C. Potter, M. D., Director of Medicine, State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, New Jersey.

For First Vice President: Linton B. Swift, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

For Second Vice President: Lea D. Taylor, Chicago Commons, Chicago, Illinois.

For Third Vice President: Anita H. Faatz, State Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.

**T**HE following members of the National Conference of Social Work were nominated for the **Executive Committee**, term to expire in 1947. (Seven to be elected.)

Maude T. Barrett, Director, Division of Social Service, Department of Public Welfare, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Chester R. Brown, Social Welfare Secretary, Eastern Territory, Salvation Army, New York City.

Harry M. Cassidy, Chairman, Department of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Rudolph T. Danstedt, Secretary, Family and Child Welfare Division, Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Hedley S. Dimock, Coordinator of Training, United Service Organizations, New York City.



Mary B. Holsinger, Executive Secretary, New York State Conference on Social Work, Albany, New York.

Helen R. Jeter, Chief, Family Economic Division, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Lillian J. Johnson Executive Secretary, Ryther Child Center, Seattle, Washington.

Faith Jefferson Jones, District Supervisor, Assistance Division, Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago, Illinois.

The Reverend Lucian L. Lauerman, Director, National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth S. Magee, General Secretary, National Consumers League, Cleveland, Ohio.

Eunice Minton, Director of Social Service, State Welfare Board, Jacksonville, Florida.

Mary G. Moon, Regional Supervisor, War Public Services, Federal Works Agency, W.P.A., Chicago Illinois.

Clyde Murray, Head Worker, Union Settlement, New York City.

**T**HE following members of the Conference were nominated for the **Committee on Nominations**, term to expire in 1947. (Seven to be elected.)

Rollo Barnes, Director, Division of Aid and Relief, State Department of Public Welfare, Boston, Massachusetts.

Fern L. Chamberlain, Chief of Research and Statistics, State Department of Social Security, Pierre, South Dakota.

The Rev. John J. Donovan, Director, Division of Families, Catholic Charities, New York City.

Gertrude Dubinsky, Director, Department of Foster Home Care, Association for Jewish Children, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Eleanor P. Eells, Executive Director, Sunset Camp Service League, Chicago, Illinois.

Genevieve Gabower, Consultant, Social Service Division, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Val M. Keating, Public Assistance Analyst, Region X, Social Security Board, San Antonio, Texas.

Dora Margolis, Director, Jewish Family Welfare Association, Boston, Massachusetts.

Beth Muller, Washington, D. C.

Lillie Nairne, Director, New Orleans Department of Public Welfare, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Ann Elizabeth Neely, Executive, Leadership Division, National Board of Y.W.C.A.'s, New York City.

A. L. Schafer, Manager, Pacific Branch, American Red Cross, San Francisco, California.

Edith D. Smith, Executive Secretary, Family Welfare Association, Omaha, Nebraska.

Emil M. Sunley, Head, Department of Social Work, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

**T**HE following Conference members have been nominated for:

## SECTION I—SOCIAL CASE WORK

**For Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Almena Dawley, Chief Social Worker, Child Guidance Clinic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Marian M. Wyman, Case Consultant, Family Welfare Society, Boston, Massachusetts.

**For Vice-Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Eileen Blackey, Supervisor of Field Service and Training, State Welfare Board, Jacksonville, Florida.

Aneita Tidball, Executive Secretary, Travelers Aid Society, Chicago, Illinois.

**For Committee Members:** (Five to be elected.

Term to expire 1947.)

Richard Brown, Executive Director, Provident Family and Children's Service, Kansas City, Missouri.

Rae Carp, Executive Director, Jewish Family Service Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lucile Chamberlain, General Secretary, Family Welfare Association, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Richard Chappell, Chief, Federal Probation System, Washington, D. C.

Edith Epler, Supervisor of Medical Social Workers, Division of Orthopedics, State Department of Health, Albany, New York.

Nelle Lane Gardner, Executive Secretary, Children's Service Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Rebecca Glasmann, Psychiatric Social Worker, Veterans Administration, Bedford, Massachusetts.

Katharine E. Griffith Executive Secretary, Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, Catholic Charities, Hartford, Connecticut.

Ann P. Halliday, Supervisor of Children, King County Welfare Department, Seattle, Washington.

Lucile Ahnawake Hastings, Assistant Supervisor of Social Work, Office of Indian Affairs, U. S. Department of Interior, Denver, Colorado.

## SECTION II—SOCIAL GROUP WORK

**For Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Chester Bower, Executive Secretary, Group Work Section, Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Texas.

Nathan Cohen, Director of Jewish Center Division, National Jewish Welfare Board, New York City.

**For Vice-Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Dorothea Sullivan, Director of Group Work, National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C.

Emily West, Director, Elliot Park Neighborhood House, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**For Committee Members:** (Five to be elected.)

Term expires 1947)

Elizabeth Baker, Child Welfare Area Consultant, State Department of Public Welfare, Richmond, Virginia.

Louise P. Cochrane, Assistant Regional Supervisor, National Board, Y.W.C.A.'s, U.S.O. Division, New York City.

Leah K. Dickinson, Senior Program Specialist, National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C.

Harry Eby, Director of Volunteer Training, National Council, Boy Scouts of America, New York City.

Vernon F. Hernlund, General Supervisor, Physical Activities, Chicago Park District, Chicago, Illinois.

Walter L. Kindelsperger, Secretary, Group Work and Recreation Division, Council of Social Agencies, New Orleans, Louisiana.

V. F. McAdam, Secretary-Manager, Boys' Home of Montreal, Montreal, Canada.

Fritz Redl, Associate Professor of Social Work, Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan.

Walter L. Stone, Executive Secretary, Division of Research, Council of Community Agencies, Nashville, Tennessee.

Paul Weinandy, Director, Alta Social Settlement, Cleveland, Ohio.

**SECTION III—COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION****For Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Julius Goldman, Director, Community Chest, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Louise Root, Associate Executive Secretary, Community Fund and Council of Social Agencies, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**For Vice-Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Clarence King, Professor of Community Organization, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Virgil Martin, Community Chests and Councils, New York City.

**For Committee Members:** (Five to be elected.)

Term to expire 1947)

Whitcomb Allen, Regional Representative, Federal Security Agency, Community War Services, San Antonio, Texas.

Lorne W. Bell, Assistant Project Director, Community Management Division, War Relocation Authority, Topaz, Utah.

Mrs. W. T. Bost, Commissioner, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Harold Lynn Brigham, Head Resident, Neighborhood House, Louisville, Kentucky.

Arthur H. German, Executive Secretary, Oklahoma County Health Association, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Eva Hance, Director, Social Planning Department, Community Chest, San Francisco, California.

Samuel C. Kohs, Field Secretary, Pacific Federation of Jewish Community Centers, San Francisco, California.

Claire McKinnon, General Secretary, Y.W.C.A., Worcester, Massachusetts.

Walter Sondheim, Jr., Director, U. S. Employment Service for Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. R. A. Thorndike, President, Maine State Conference of Social Welfare, Bar Harbor, Maine.

**SECTION IV—SOCIAL ACTION****For Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Donald S. Howard, Assistant Director, Charity Organization Department, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

Robert H. MacRae, Council of Social Agencies, Detroit, Michigan.

**For Vice-Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Evelyn Hersey, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Louise McGuire, Wages and Hours Division, Department of Labor, New York City.

**For Committee Members:** (Five to be elected.)

Term to expire 1947.)

The Reverend Elmer A. Barton, Pastor, Holy Family Church, Chicago, Illinois.

Helen Brown, Instructor in Social Work, Department of Sociology, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana.

Eveline Burns, Chief, Economic Security and Health Section, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

Leeta Holdrege, Executive Director, Visiting Nurse Association, Omaha, Nebraska.

Honorius Hughes, Executive Secretary, King County Anti Tuberculosis Society, Seattle, Washington.

Edward S. Lewis, Executive Secretary, New York Urban League, New York City.

Alton A. Linford, Assistant Professor, Simmons College School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts.

Edna Porter, General Secretary, Y.W.C.A., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Curtis W. Reese, Dean, Abraham Lincoln Center, Chicago, Illinois.

Bertha C. Reynolds, Case Worker, Personnel Service Department, United Seamen's Service, New York City.

**SECTION V—PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION****For Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Mary L. Gibbons, First Deputy Commissioner of Social Welfare, New York City.

William Haber, Division of Planning, War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.

**For Vice-Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Phoebe Bannister, Assistant Regional Representative,  
Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board,  
San Francisco, California.

Thomas J. S. Waxter, Director, Department of Public  
Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.

**For Committee Members:** (Five to be elected

Term to expire 1947.)

Isabel M. Devine, Assistant Professor, Boston College  
School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts.

Selene Gifford, Public Welfare Consultant, War Reloca-  
tion Authority, Washington, D. C.

May O. Hankins, Director, Children's Bureau, Depart-  
ment of Public Welfare, Richmond, Virginia.

Albert Lee, Route 1, Nampa, Idaho.

Margaret Anne McGuire, Associate Director, Bureau of  
Public Assistance, New York City Department of  
Welfare, New York City.

Maria P. Rahn, Assistant Chief, Department of Health,  
Bureau of Social Welfare, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

Nadia Thomas, Supervisor of Social Service, Jack-  
son Co., State Social Security Commission, Kansas  
City, Missouri.

Cecile Whalen, Director, Civilian Defense Volunteer  
Office, Detroit, Michigan.



